

Commerce of the Euxine.—In a commercial point of view, if our merchants act with their usual promptness and energy, the issue of the contest between the Russians and Turks, will be of great importance and advantage to the United States. It has unlocked the Dardanelles to our ships, and added the whole sweep of the Black Sea, the Euxinus Pontus of the ancients, as a new field for our commercial enterprise. The entire and unrestricted freedom of the Black Sea to the commerce of the world, was one of the most prominent causes of the war now so brilliantly terminated. For although that sea has been nominally opened to the commerce of Russia, since the Convention of Kainardshi, which was concluded in 1774; and although the other principal powers of Europe have been allowed to participate in the same advantage to a considerable extent, yet the whole foreign commerce has been liable to interruption at any and all times, at the caprice of the Sultan, regardless of the stipulations of the most formal compacts. Commerce and civilization have hitherto retreated with dismay at the voice of the Sultan, who can by a single word place the industry of Europe and Africa under an interdiction. "At any moment he has been able to paralyze all the speculations depending on maritime conveyance, of every part of the world for the Black Sea, and completely frustrate the most judiciously formed combinations. In vain do the South of Russia, all Europe, and a part of Asia, study to create reciprocal advantages, and establish durable connexions which would confer the greatest benefit on the Turks themselves! As soon as the awful *non plus ultra* resounds from the walls of the Seraglio, the flags of Europe must be hauled down.—A thousand ships may be collected:—The voyage is interrupted, ended. All engagements are broken, and the funds transmitted to Constantinople are driven out of circulation and lost. The Porte takes at pleasure any part of the cargoes, sizes arbitrarily the price to be allowed for merchandise, which is often not one half its real value, and even never pays that." Such has been the policy of the Porte; and such, under the withering influence of its wretched councils, it would have continued to be, while Europe consented to receive the passage of the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Thracian Bosphorus as a boon. But the strong arm of Russia has broken the charm of Mahomedan invincibility; and the liberality of the conqueror, rising above selfish considerations, has opened to us this inviting theatre of commercial enterprise, in common with the nations of the old world.

Very incorrect notions have prevailed in regard to the navigation of the Black Sea. It has been supposed to have derived its name from the darkness of the fogs, and the blackness of the clouds, which hang over it in the winter; and the navigation has been considered otherwise very dangerous by reason of sudden and terrible storms, which are said to come with such suddenness and fury as to carry every thing overboard, before any provision can be made for these sweeping gusts. But better information is dispelling the horrors with which the poets who sung the voyage of the Argonauts, had invested the navigation of this sea; and while it has nothing black but the name, modern travellers and voyagers have found it as serene and beautiful as they could desire. "It is a notion," says Thomson, in his survey of the Turkish Empire, "received among the Turks, that the Black Sea is dangerous. To them it is truly black; and it would even be so to British sailors in such vessels as the Turks use, and which are peculiar to that sea; they cannot lie to, and are consequently obliged to run before the wind, and if they miss a port, go on shore. It is not more stormy than other seas."

But little has been written of the ancient commerce of the Black Sea. It was considerable during the first ages of Greece, and began only to flourish during the time of the Crusades, when the Latins held Constantinople, after the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs had ruined the commerce of Alexandria, and closed the route to India by the Arabian Gulf. The Venetians and Genoese then sought another track to India, by way of Trebizonde, Armenia, the Tigris and the Persian Gulf. The Genoese having conquered the Venetians, and the Greeks succeeded the Latins in Constantinople, the former obtained of the latter a monopoly, and were thus enabled to heap up such immense riches by supplying Europe with the merchandise of India, Persia and Arabia. When the Greek empire was entirely subverted by the fall of Constantinople, into the hands of Mahomet II., the Genoese were expelled from the Crimea, and the commerce of the Black Sea was extinguished. Nor was it suffered to revive while the Sultans and the Khans of Tartary held dominion of the entire coast of the sea. Peter the Great made an effort to obtain an outlet for the commerce of the southern or south-eastern part of his empire by the sea of Azof, but was disappointed. Catherine the Second was more successful. And the subsequent conquests of Russia, by which she has acquired the whole coast from the estuary of the Danube, including the Crimea, round the sea of Azof, to the western termination of the Caucasus, and the whole range of coast along their base to Mongolia, (and now to Trebizonde), has contributed to the rapid increase of the commerce of the Black Sea down to the present time.

The march of Russian conquest to the East and the South, has been the march of civilization. And every additional tribe of barbarians which she brings in her dominions, will contribute to the enlargement of the great theatre of commercial enterprise.

At the present time, the portion of European trade which enjoys by favor a passage through the Straits is of no inconsiderable importance. According to a statement recently put forth by Sicard, the Russian Councillor of Commerce at Odessa, "there are employed, all the year round, from 1200 to 1500 sail of shipping, the annual freight of which amounts to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 francs; the foreign trade, which consists chiefly of commissions for foreigners, and very little transactions on Russian account, occasions an annual interchange of imports, and exports, to the extent of more than 24,000,000 of roubles—this maritime traffic operates, besides, in a direct manner, to give increased occupation to the inland trade between the south of Russia and Germany." Many other facts and circumstances might be enumerated,

to show the rapidly increasing importance of the commerce of the Black Sea, and the advantages obtained by the late treaty, will greatly augment that importance. So that there may now be a free and unrestricted commerce with Nubia and the Ottoman provinces of Asia, Roumelia, Bulgaria, Wallachia and Moldavia; the Crimea, the shores of the sea of Azof, and the Abrazes, &c. &c. Now if 1500 ships have found employment last year, 2000 may within a year to come. And of the whole number, be it more or less, our merchants may supply probably one third. Our own direct commerce would employ a goodly number of ships; and we cannot come in for a goodly share of the carrying trade, our countrymen must have been deteriorating in both skill and energy. However, yankee ships have never yet shrunk from competition; and whenever there has been a chance for rivalry, there has been no want of success.—All experience has proved, that American ships are the best built, and the best sailers; and American seamen are the most active.—Consequently they can make the most voyages from and to given points, and can go the cheapest. Neither the English nor French marine can compete with us. A large portion of the carrying trade of the Black Sea, must of course fall on us. This view of the subject presents another encouraging feature. If 500 ships and vessels are taken from our present tonnage for this new source of commerce, what a spring will it give to the shipping business of our whole country! This species of property on hand, would increase greatly in value; freights would rise with the increased demand for ships; and our shipyards would again resound with the activity which marked the golden days of our commercial prosperity!

Nor do we think we are at all extravagant in our calculations, or visionary in our anticipations. To say nothing at present of the Turkish Asiatic provinces on the Black Sea, the peninsula between that sea and the sea of Azof, or the Crimea, is advantageously situated for commerce. The wants of the interior upon the Danube, the Dnieper, the Don, and the Volga, are immensely great. True, the Volga flows into the Caspian; but a glance at the map will show that the distance from Azof to this river of almost interminable navigation, is not great, and its commerce must find an emporium upon waters tributary to the Black Sea. The commerce of Georgia, moreover, is growing into importance. Sicard informs us that the Georgian merchants every year travel to the Liepsic fairs, where they lay out millions for manufactured goods. And they are now making arrangements to establish houses in London and Marseilles. We, too, may participate in this trade; and we can perceive no good reason, under the present liberal policy of the Emperor of Russia, why we cannot push our commerce, or form commercial connexions, if we choose, up the Phasis, to Tiflis, Erivan, and into Persia. Our cottons have already been taken to the Mediterranean, and even to China, and sold at a handsome profit.—And we believe a wide opening for these goods can likewise be found along the whole coast of the Black Sea, and deep into the interior. At all events, it appears that a wide field for fresh commercial enterprise is opening upon us; and we have no fears that it will not be occupied.—N. Y. Spectator.

SPECIMENS OF TURKISH LEGISLATION.
(Extracted from the *Muttek* or Political Code, and the Book of Civil Jurisprudence.)

The Sultan's Power.—The chief of the Moslems must be a disciple of Mahomedanism, and have attained his majority; must be of sound mind, of noble race, and of the male sex. As Mahomet's representative and imam in chief, the Sultan is conservator of the sacred code of laws, and guardian of the canonical enactments. As possessor of the Imametz, he is privileged to attend public prayers on Fridays and celebrate the two Bairams; and as the national guardian, he is endowed with unlimited power over the faithful. In the Sultan alone is vested the right of appointing to offices, whether of a judicial or executive character; to him alone appertains the uncontrolled disposal of the revenue and expenditure of the state, the command of the national forces, the right of making peace or war, and the watching over the public safety and tranquility; on him alone, in short, devolves, and in him alone centres the entire government of the state. The Sultan's power is indivisible—his person sacred and inviolable—his judicial powers extend over all persons and things—and he is consequently placed beyond the reach of any penal laws.—Conquest has given him military suzerainty; and hence arises his right to command the army. Yet he has no power of interference with the canon law, much less if such interference should be prejudicial to the condition of his subjects or the well-being of the servants of God; for both are recommended as special objects of his paternal care.

Foreign Residents.—The stranger during his abode in Moslem countries is entitled to the protection of the laws, provided he reside by permission of the sovereign or his representative. This permission is confined to two, six, or eleven months, and is never extended to a whole twelvemonth. If a foreigner remain in the country beyond the period appointed him, he becomes a taxable subject, is obliged to pay the capitation tax, and forfeits the right of quitting the country without impediment. Strangers of the female sex incur similar liabilities upon their marriage with the Sultan's subjects. But the residence of a foreigner who has become chargeable with taxes, does not entitle him to the protection of the Moslem laws as respects his property in other countries; the female also, with her children and every description of property, is in time of war subject to the laws which attach to the enemies of Islamism. If either quit the country after becoming taxable, they are deemed to have removed themselves surreptitiously, and incur the penalty of proscription, which places them beyond the pale of the law. If slain or taken prisoner whilst fighting under the enemy's colors, their property is confiscated by the act, and becomes lawful booty to the conqueror.

Marriage.—A man can marry four wives; and at marriage both incur the obligation of remaining true to each other for the duration of their lives. A Mussulman is prohibited from marrying, amongst others, his mother, grandmother, daughter, aunt or niece; his wife's kindred; his own slave, or the slave of another, if the husband be already possessed of a lawful wife; a female of another faith;

or a woman who is betrothed to another.—And a Moslem woman is forbidden to intermarry with an infidel. The milk which a woman affords to a stranger child gives the child the same rights as if it were of her own blood. Even if the child sip but one drop of her milk, or what is still more extraordinary, if but the smallest drop of her milk fall accidentally into the child's nostril, or if it taste it by the merest chance, even without having been taken to the breast, it acquires an inalienable right of a mother's care. The husband must place all his wives on the same footing as to food, apparel and rank; and may choose for himself, if he cannot take all of them with him on a journey, though his more prudent course is to let them draw lots for the right of accompanying him. He possesses an almost despotic power over them, but forfeits it if he refuses to return her the marriage-gift she brought him! On the other hand, if she rebel against his slightest caprice, or refuse perfect obedience to him, he is entitled from that moment to suspend her maintenance.

Divorces in Turkey.—According to the Turkish law, the husband alone is the arbiter of separation *a mensa et thoro*; and can sever the connubial tie at his own good pleasure, provided always that he be of age and sound in intellect. The sentence of divorce is laconic enough; the Turk probably opining that, on such occasions, the less said the sooner mended, and either of the following formula suffices to erect the partition-wall between man and wife. "Thou art cast off;" or, "Carry thy fecundity far away from my presence;" or, "Go count thy months;" or, "I cast thee away from me, with 'thy lap, thy breast, thy head,' or thy countenance." But from the moment the doom has passed his lips, he himself forfeits all personal claim on his spouse; whilst the latter is compelled to isolate herself from all society throughout the succeeding three months, during which period such conjugal rights as affect the laws of inheritance and the husband's powers over the wife remain unimpaired. He is, however, entitled within this space to take her again, even though she may prove contumacious, and so incarcerate her until she consent to live with him once more. During her confinement he is also at liberty to visit her at intervals, for the purpose of endeavouring to pave the way to a reconciliation; but his visits must be limited to the mere intercourse of the tongue—any endearment or familiarity whatever is rigidly excluded and prohibited; and we be to him if he be caught transgressing against the prescribed observances; a breach of them arms the wife with the right of employing every poison to send him into the other world. The dissolution of the marriage vow is consummated upon the expiration of the three legal months; and if after that period the couple are inclined to resume their conjugal relations, the nuptial ceremony must be celebrated *de novo*. A similar course becomes requisite if a second divorcement should result in a second homage to the laws of attraction and cohesion; but after a certain relapse, the husband cannot resume possession, excepting the wife have been married to another.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5.

By an arrival at this port, London papers have been received to the 31st of October.—They contain the "separate act" or treaty between Russia and Turkey, relating to the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, an abstract of which we give below. It will be seen that these principalities are virtually separated from the Turkish empire, and constituted independent states under the protection of Russia. The only sign of connection with the Porte is the payment of tribute, the amount of which is not yet determined, and is not even to be paid until two years after the total evacuation of the principalities by the Russian troops.

Moldavia and Wallachia.—The separate act relating to these principalities provides that the reign of the Hospodars shall not as formerly be limited to 7 years, but they shall be invested with the dignity for life, except in the case of abdication, or of expulsion for crimes committed. The Hospodars are to administer the internal government of their provinces, with the assistance of their Divan, according to their own pleasure, provided they do not interfere with the rights guaranteed to the two countries by treaties. The Sublime Porte engages to retain no fortified point upon the left bank of the Danube, and no Mahometan is ever to be allowed to have his residence in Moldavia or Wallachia.—Merchants, however, provided with firmans, may be admitted for the purpose of buying such articles as may be required for the consumption of Constantinople. The Turkish cities situated on the left bank of the Danube are to be restored to Wallachia, and the fortifications previously existing on that bank are never to be repaired. Mahometans possessing landed property either in those cities, or upon any point left of the Danube, must sell such property to natives within 18 months. The government of the principalities are entitled to all the privileges of independence in their internal administration, and the government of each principality are permitted to maintain a sufficient military force, for the execution of the quarantine duty, the protection of the frontiers, the maintenance of order, &c. Moldavia and Wallachia are to be forever relieved of all those contributions of corn, provisions, cattle, and timber, which they were formerly bound to furnish for the supply of Constantinople and for the victualling the fortresses of the Danube, and in lieu thereof they are to pay yearly, a pecuniary indemnity, the amount of which is hereafter to be determined. The Porte however consents to release them from this tribute, for the space of two years, to be reckoned from the day of the total evacuation of the principalities by the Russian troops. Finally, the Sublime Porte binds itself to confirm every administrative measure, which, during their occupation by the Russian army, may have been decreed, in conformity to a wish expressed in the assemblies of the principal inhabitants of the country, such decrees serving thenceforward as the basis of the internal administration of those provinces.

A bird's-eye view of the operations of the Russian army during the late campaign is given in the following letter of the Emperor Nicholas to General Diebitsch, informing him that in consequence of his distinguished services his Majesty had appointed him "Knight of the first class of the Holy Martyr and conqueror St. George."

"To our General of Infantry, Adjutant General Diebitsch, Sabatinsky, Commander in Chief of the Second Army:

"The army entrusted to your command has not ceased, since the commencement of the present campaign, to distinguish itself by the most brilliant exploits. The total defeat of the main force of the Grand Vizier at the village of Kulevtscha—the taking of the fortress of Silistria—the ever memorable passage of Mount Balkan—the capture of all the fortresses in the Bay of Bourgas, and that of the second capital, Adrianople, are deeds which cover the army with imperishable laurels. But not satisfied with this, your distinguished military talents have shown to the world an event which exceeds all expectation, and you did not delay to plant our victorious standards before the very gates of the enemy's capital; and communicating on the right wing with our force in the Archipelago, and on the left with that of the Black Sea, at length triumphantly compelled the Ottoman Porte to acknowledge its inability to resist the Russian arms, and decidedly to implore clemency.

"These your glorious services to us and to the country, have acquired you our whole favor and especial gratitude, and in testimony of it, we hereby appoint you Knight of the first Class of the Holy Martyr and Conqueror St. George, the insignia of which we send you, ordering you to wear them according to the statutes."

Accounts from Constantinople state that an extraordinary mission had been sent to St. Petersburg for the purpose of soliciting from the Emperor of Russia some alleviation in the rigor of the conditions imposed upon the Sultan Mahmoud.

Outrage.—Last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, as an interesting girl, aged about 12 years, the daughter of a respectable citizen, was passing William street, between Pine and Wall streets, on her return from school, she was assaulted in a brutal and indecent manner by a man, whose name we withhold for the present. Her father happening at the moment, fortunately, to pass within hearing of her cries, flew to her relief, and after rescuing her from the fangs of the assailant, seized him by the throat and dragged him to his house. While endeavoring to procure assistance from the police, the man was rescued by some of his friends, who, however, pledged themselves that they would deliver him up to justice this morning. Some watchmen who applied at the premises to which the man was carried by his friends, were refused admittance without a warrant.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

[There is no necessity of withholding the names of wretches who commit such outrages in the streets. His name is John Thomas, a pressman in the office of the New-York Courier and Enquirer.]

Robbery on board a Steam-boat.—The Providence Journal of the 26th ult. gives the following particulars of a robbery on board the steam-boat Washington. "Four lads, the oldest of whom was not seventeen, came on board the Washington, on Tuesday, as she was about leaving New-York, for this port, and engaged as deck passengers for Newport. They were under the care of a gentleman who was taking them to New-Bedford, in order to ship them on a whaling voyage. In the evening Captain Comstock discovered the boys all engaged in conversation in the afterpart of the boat, and reprimanded them for being there, and ordered them forward. About an hour after he again discovered them aft and ordered them forward. On the following morning one of the passengers missed a small box, in which were all his valuable papers and silver change to the value of eight or ten dollars. The boat was thoroughly searched for the box, but it could not where be found.—Suspicion rested on the four boys, and they were subjected to an examination; the money as described by the owner of the box, was found upon them, and after a while two of them confessed their guilt, and also, that they had thrown the box and papers overboard.—The owner of the box was a sea Captain, whose vessel had been shipwrecked, and the papers were the accounts and vouchers on which he relied for the recovery of insurance on vessel and cargo, to the amount of \$20,000. Before the Washington arrived at Providence, two other trunks belonging to passengers were missed—they contained clothing; and the boys also confessed, that after examining their contents they threw them overboard.—The offenders had just been discharged from the House of Refuge in Philadelphia; they are now safely lodged in our jail; the youngest of them is not yet fourteen years of age."

Washington Monument.—On the 25th inst. the interesting ceremony of raising the last piece of the statue, comprising the bust, &c. to the summit of the monument erected in honor of the father of his country by our public spirited citizens, was completed in the presence of a vast multitude of gratified spectators, among whom we were pleased to observe many remnants of that band whom he led to victory. The statue is 16 feet high, divided into three parts, and weighs, including the pedestal, sixteen and a half tons, and is the work of Mr. Causici, who has completed it in the space of sixteen months, and receives ten thousand dollars for it. The two lower pieces of the statue had been elevated previous to the 25th, by a very ingenious mechanical arrangement planned by Mr. Woodside, and its operation in raising the bust was highly satisfactory. The Baltimore American observes—

The marble of which the statue is formed is of a very pure kind, free of veins, and is a fine specimen of the native white formation which abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The block, although it has been divided into three parts for the convenience of transportation, and in order to facilitate the labor of the artist, was originally in a single piece. It was procured on the farm of Mrs. Taylor, in Baltimore county, that lady having patriotically given it without charge, as soon as the object was known for which it was designed. It is not a little singular that it was found in a field by itself, and proved to be exactly of the dimensions and quality required by the artist. Its weight in the rough state was thirty-six tons.

Handsome Dividend.—The Dismal Swamp Land Company, at their annual meeting on the 17th inst. declared a dividend of \$2400 per share on each share of stock owned in said Company, for the last year. The stock originally cost £1000, or \$3533 1-3. Balt. Patriot.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Melancholy.—The Mobile Register states, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Pensacola, that the captain, crew and passengers, 13 in number, with one exception, of the scho. Magnolia, of St. Marks, which was struck by a squall and capsized, were all lost on the 5th ult.

The Baptist Church in Alexandria, D. C. was destroyed by fire on Saturday week.

Mount Vernon, so interesting to every American, as the residence and burial place of General Washington, will not pass into strange hands in consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Judge Washington.—It will devolve upon the nephew of the Judge, John Adams Washington, of Jefferson County, Virginia, a gentleman of large estate and distinguished as a skillful and zealous agriculturist.

On the 12th ult. one of the Catawagus Indians was killed by a wolf within ten miles of Jamestown, Catawagus County. The deceased found the wolf in a trap, and going too nigh, it caught him by the neck and cut his throat instantly.

The dwelling house of Dr. Lewis, of Norwich Vt. was consumed by fire on the 10th inst. The house was occupied by two families, and it was with much difficulty they escaped. The Doctor is 85 years of age, and awoke by the noise of the fire, surrounded by the flames, and escaped by throwing the bed out of the window and leaping out upon it.—Burlington Sen.

Good.—Dr. Jesse Fairfield, of Waterville, recently went into the office of the Seneca Farmer, to cane the editor; but he caught a Tartar. After two or three blows the Editor took the cane from his assailant, and paid him off with compound interest. In other words he gave the son of Esculapius a sound drubbing.

The Bachelors—where are they? Are they dead—married—or falling, like the leaves of autumn, before the mild breeze of the evening sun of woman's beauty? During the last two years, these glorious bachelors, shook the world and disturbed the solar system with their doings in the City-Hotel. All is over now. Their ranks are thinning rapidly. Woman—lovely woman—is making and havoc among them. We have had many inquiries whether there will be enough of the remnants to make up a Bull next February. We shall inquire.—N. Y. Courier.

Definition.—A school boy, in the Literary Emporium, being asked to define the word admission, said it meant twenty-five cents—"Twenty-five cents!" echoed the master, "what sort of definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show." "Yes," said another boy, "and children half price!"—N. Y. Constellation.

Snow fell at St. Louis, Mo. on the 11th inst. to the depth of three inches.

Thanksgiving dinner.—A New-Hampshire paper thought it worthy of record that by travelling 40 miles on Thanksgiving day, a man might dine in three states. A Worcester print then undertakes to go "the whole hog," and dine his neighbor in three states without travelling more than three miles. But the Williams-town Advocate has fairly beaten them all in this business. Hear him:—"There is a family living in this town, and only about three miles from our office, that can dine in three states without travelling three rods to accomplish it. And a common three foot table set in their front yard, might have two of its corners in Massachusetts, one in New-York, and one in Vermont.—Boston Treat.

A person who lately visited President Jackson, says, He appeared to have a favorable opinion of the people of the East—spoke highly of their skill and industry as agriculturists and manufacturers—said he was anxious to visit the Eastern States, and intended to, as soon as circumstances would admit. [Here electioneering twaddled.]

A man by the name of Willard Adams, well known as a stage and steam boat runner, in Albany, jumped from the second story of a house a few days since and killed himself. He talked much about Sam Patch, and shortly before he made his leap, was heard to say that he could "do some things as well as Sam. He was supposed to be insane.

A fire occurred in Camden, S. C. on the 22d ult. It took in a stable adjoining Dr. Blanding's apothecary shop—and all the houses on that side of the street were destroyed.

Georgia affairs.—A rencontre took place in the neighborhood of Macon, Geo. about the 20th ult. between James Flewellen, Esq. and James Cahoon, in which the former was stabbed in three places with a knife, and expired in two hours. Cahoon was severely wounded in the shoulder by a knife from F.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—Amongst the private instructions to me (says De Bourienne in his memoirs) by Bonaparte, was the following rather singular order: "At night," said he, "you will enter my bed chamber as seldom as possible. Never awaken me when you have good news to announce. With good news there is no necessity to hurry. When, on the contrary, you are the depositary of evil tidings, rouse me instantly, for on such occasions there is not a moment to be lost." Bonaparte frequently found the beneficial results of this calculation, which, though differing from that generally adopted, was really just.

New-York Election.—Among the votes given for assemblymen at the late election, were 7 for Frances Wright, 3 for Russell Cider Comstock, 1 for Bolivar of Colombia, 1 for Charles the tenth of France, 1 for Hoboken Dayton, 1 for Don Pedro of Brazil, 1 for Ferdinand VIIIth of Spain, 1 for George the fourth of England, and 1 for general Jackson.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, in his late speech in the convention, remarked: "No wise farmer ever tries an experiment; he leaves that for others to do." If this be the true characteristic of Virginia farmers, it is well for them that there are some experimental farmers in other parts of the world, otherwise, they would yet like the Spaniards, in their attachment to old notions, be using the plough described by Virgil in his Georgics. Not an improved harrow, hoe, or rake, would ever have touched the soil of the old dominion. Mr. B's speech is a dead set at all improvements.

Law!—It was recently decided at New-York that a dead turkey, is not a "turkey," in the meaning of the law—and so a person who stole one was acquitted.

The essays signed William Penn, published in the National Intelligencer, are to be translated into the Cherokee language, and will issue in a pamphlet at New Echota, by order of the National council.

A law is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing that every mechanic, journeyman, laborer, or employee, male or female, for wages, shall, in case of the insolvency of the employer, have a preference over every other creditor, to a payment not exceeding \$50.

An Ohio paper states, that in excavating the canal, near Nashport, through the ridge that divides the waters of Licking and Wahatomaka, some remains of the Mammoth have been discovered, such as tusks, grinders, and some of the smaller bones.